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Notes.  
We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Bismarck has been a great man, but he recently said to several intimate friends that he had seldom been a happy man. "When I reckon up the few minutes of real happiness in my life they would not make, all told, twenty-four hours," he remarked.

According to the Belgian blue book on the subject of the purchase of the Congo Free State, it appears that Henry M. Stanley receives from the king of Belgium \$2,000 a year when on duty in Africa and \$1,000 when in Europe. While in the service he must neither publish a book nor deliver a lecture without the king's permission.

A new attempt to redeem the Roman Campagna is being made by a number of Lombard farmers. They have obtained land between Rome and the Alban Hills, where they will use improved methods of irrigation and agriculture. The malaria in the Campagna, it is officially stated, has diminished greatly in late years with the increase of cultivation.

Drunkenness has increased alarmingly in Belgium in the last forty years, according to M. Lejeune, lately Minister of Justice. The revenue from the excise in 1851 was 4,000,000 francs, now it is 32,000,000; the number of saloons has increased from 33,000 to 175,000, and the annual consumption of spirits is 12 litres per head of the entire population, or 48 litres for each adult. Crime has increased 200 per cent, and insanity 138, and of every 100 deaths among males 80 are traceable to alcohol.

According to a scientist who has been looking into the matter, three times as much rain falls in eastern Kansas as is required for the growing of bountiful crops. The problem is to conserve this moisture by means of deep plowing, mulching and pond building in order to have it available for unusually dry seasons. He finds that it can be done, indeed that it has been done and is being done by a steadily increasing number of farmers every year.

It's an ill wind that blows no good. On account of the failure of the Florida orange crop, the orange growers about Los Angeles have shipped large quantities of the fruit to the East at a good profit. The olive growers in the same vicinity have also profited by the scarcity of foreign olives in the eastern markets, and latest, the scarcity of fresh eggs in New York has led to an experiment in shipment from California, which proves a success. Five carloads of eggs, the largest shipment ever made, from the Pacific coast, have arrived in New York in good condition.

It is understood that the report of the British Opium commission will not recommend any steps in the direction of prohibiting the growth of the poppy or the manufacture and sale of opium in British India, or suggest that the existing arrangements with the native states should be interfered with. In regard to the question whether any change short of prohibition could be made in the system at present followed for regulating and restricting the opium traffic, it is thought that there may be a recommendation concerning opium smoking; but beyond this the majority of commissioners are, it is said, unable to go, in view of the convincing character of the evidence. The conclusions of the anti-opiumists are formulated in a minority report signed by Mr. Arthur Pease and Mr. H. J. Wilson, M. P.; and Mr. Haridas Velharidas, one of the native commissioners, has prepared an independent memorandum placing on record his opinion that the burning question is how to overcome the evils resulting from the increasing consumption of alcohol in India.

There is a fine scheme on foot to make a visit to Niagara Falls even more interesting and memorable than it is now. On one side of Niagara Falls is New York's State Reservation park on the other is Queen Victoria park. There is pending in the New York legislature an application for a charter for the Aerial Tramway company, similar to one granted by the Canadian government. Should it be passed this company proposes to erect three lofty

towers, one in each park and one on Goat Island. From these a double set of steel cables will be stretched over the brink of the cataract and thirty feet above it. On these cables cage-like cars will be suspended by trolleys and operated by electricity from the American side. The aerial line will follow along the brink of the American Falls to Goat Island, and thence to the Canadian shore, forming a cord to the bow of the Horse Shoe Falls. The cars will be of steel and the cables the best manufactured. The floors of the cars will be perforated to allow visitors to look below, and the side walls will also be unobstructed. The projectors claim that the aerial tramway line will be as safe as the suspension bridges themselves. Each cable will be independent of the other, and sufficient to sustain ten times the weight of the cars and passengers. The electrical engineer will be able to stop and start the car anywhere on the line.

**MUCH GOLD IN PROSPECT.**  
There are many indications that the demand for gold is about to cause a large increase in the supply. Big stories are told of the South African gold fields. Alaska is looming up as a place where there is much of the precious yellow metal. A whole mountain of gold has been discovered in Australia. They talk of taking all the gold that is needed out of the waters of the sea. And everywhere "her golden hair is hanging down her back." The search for gold in the western part of this country is going on with increased fervor, and the gold in the sand of river bottoms and along the beaches is being looked after. Gold has been found for years in small quantities on the beaches near San Francisco, and experienced miners have frequently declared that the sand along the coast from Alaska to Cape Horn contains free gold. A newly invented amalgamator has been tried upon the beach sand, and as a result of fifteen days' labor, three chunks of amalgam are now at the United States mint, from which a value of from \$1,000 to \$1,200 is expected to be developed. A machine will run from twenty to twenty-five tons of sand per day, the net profit being estimated at \$2.50 per ton. The ocean shore wherever the black sand exists is now considered as good as any quartz mine, and camps are being established along the beach. There is black sand on the shore at West Haven. Perhaps there is more gold in it than there is in West Haven real estate.

**NEW, YET EVER OLD.**  
Age brings wisdom, and it is solemnly asserted that the New Woman is after wisdom. But the assertion that she is after wisdom doesn't mean that she is after wisdom to be thought old than the Old Woman has been. An interesting exhibition has just been made by the New Woman in Topeka, Kansas. She has, at much trouble and some expense, obtained legal advice that in registering for municipal elections she will comply with the law by simply stating that she is "over 21."

This is a curious performance. What has the New Woman to gain by concealing her age? The Old Woman had some reason for tearing a leaf out of the family bible and for staying at one age until she was married or hopelessly spinstered. But what has the New Woman to do with such trickery? She doesn't want to marry. She boasts of her desire and intention to be an old maid. And yet we find her only willing to acknowledge that she is "over 21," just as the Old Woman would have done in similar circumstances.

The New Woman evidently is not as emancipated as she thinks she is. Her previous condition of servitude still has power over her. Youth and beauty, or youth without beauty, are still more to her than age and maturity and wisdom. She has in that respect the same kind of weakness and hypocrisy that distinguished the Old Woman. Before her mission can be fulfilled she must shake off the fetters that still bind her. She must tell just how old she is and live in accordance with her age. Only so can she show that she is really free and moving nobly along in the path of progress. The New Woman concealing her age just as the Old Woman did is a spectacle for men if not for gods.

**INGENUOUS LEGISLATION.**  
What can be done by ingenious people who want to make a law that will satisfy reformers and at the same time not hurt those who do not want to be reformed is well illustrated by a decision which has just been made by Justice Rightor of New Orleans in a suit brought by the State to annul the charter of the Olympic Athletic Club. This club has been notorious as a promoter of prize fighting. The brutal exhibitions given under its auspices aroused at last the moral sentiment of the State to demand that prize fighting in every form be made a crime. This was done, and the suit to deprive the Olympic Club of its charter was instituted by the State, because it had violated the law. Judge Rightor finds that a prize fight is a glove contest without gloves and that a glove contest is a prize fight with gloves. In each case there is a duel with fists and there is a prize. In each case there is the same danger to limb and life, the same maiming and shedding of blood, the same brutality. He concludes, therefore, that the act entitled "An act defining the crime of prize fighting and to

provide for the punishment thereof in and out of the State of Louisiana" is a piece of legislative fraud and mendacity. It neither defines the crime of prize fighting, nor does it provide any penalty for the same, which cannot be evaded by the mockery of covering with gloves the hands of the gladiators. That a glove contest is as brutal and dangerous as a prize fight was clearly settled in the case of Lavigne vs. Andy Bowen. On the whole, he finds that a prize fight in Louisiana is a glove contest, and that a glove contest is a prize fight. "It logically follows that, there being no prohibition of glove contests in this State, the same being legalized and encouraged under certain conditions, which the prize fighter willingly accepts, prize fighting is now what it never was before the enactment of statute No. 25, of 1890, a legitimate business and domestic industry, under the special protection of the law, while before the passage of that statute it would constitute the crime of assault and battery, and in some cases of manslaughter."

**The Wind of March.**  
Up from the sea the wild north wind is blowing  
Under the sky's gray arch;  
Smiling, I watch the shaken elm-boughs, knowing  
It is the wind of March.  
The stormy farewell of a passing season  
Leaving, however rude  
Or sad in painful recollection, reason  
For reverent gratitude.

Welcome of weary hearts its harsh forewarning  
Of light and warmth to come,  
The longed-for joy of Nature's Easter morning.

The earth risen in bloom!  
In the loud tumult winter's strength is breaking;  
I listen to the sound,  
As to a voice of resurrection, waking  
To life the dead, cold ground.

Between these gusts, to the soft lapse I harken  
Of rivulets of their way;  
I see these tossed and naked tree-tops darken  
With the fresh leaves of May.

This roar of storm, this sky so gray and lowering,  
A warmer sunshine o'er fields of flowering,  
The bluebird song and wing.

Closely behind, the Gulf's warm breezes follow  
This northern hurricane,  
And, borne thereon, the bobolink and swallow  
Shall visit us again.

And in green wood-paths, in the knifed pasture,  
And by the whispering rills,  
Shall flowers repeat the lesson of the Master.  
Taught on His Syrian hills.

Blow, then, wild wind! thy roar shall end in singing,  
Thy child in blossoming;  
Come, like Bethesda's troubling angel, bringing  
The healing of the spring.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.  
**FASHION NOTES.**

**Spring Jackets Prompt in Appearing.**  
Already trim little jackets in light and mixed cloth are appearing for summer wear, and forsooth! not a few folk are already wearing them. When you behold one of these ambitious dames, try to find comfort in the thought that she must have on a chamomile jacket beneath, otherwise she would freeze. But the stylish spring jacket is not going to be the usual tailormade, light cloth affair. One sort that is to be fashionable is a kind of Russian blouse of velvet, not a bit like the sadly overworn velvet coat of the present season. It is a trim little affair of silk velvet that fits closely to the waist in the back and



at the sides, and that in front overhangs the belt slightly, the latter going all around the waist. The skirts of this garment are very full at the back and extend forward and sides. The fastening is often under the blouse and more often at the side of it and over the shoulder.  
Another sort of jacket, one that is already winning wearers, is sketched here, the original being in black cloth, made with fitted back and sides that spread out into a moderately full basque. The front where the garment fastens is bordered with jet to which the epaulettes are attached. The latter form a round collarette in the back and are edged with jet embroidery, and the spaces between the embroidered edges are filled in with scattered malhearts. A turn down collar embroidered to match finishes the garment.  
Military scarlet appears in expensive gowns for the coming spring season. Why fashion makers don't go in for scarlet in the winter time is beyond understanding, but for many years the scarlet at revival of the shade comes as the warm weather approaches.

**THE FLEEING SHAW.**  
Some of the Facts and Fancies.  
(Written for the JOURNAL AND COURIER.)  
**SUGGESTIVE NAMES.**  
The names of streets, particularly in the older portions of a city, offer a most interesting study to those who are at all curious about such matters. In many places these names may be considered as the titles to the chapters of a volume of local history. A stranger of an investigating turn of mind, taking up his abode in a new place, might thoroughly inform himself as to its settlement, its prominent characters and those episodes in its history that were thought worthy of being commemorated, simply by following up the clues presented by the names of its streets. This is particularly striking here in our own city, though it is a fact that familiarity with the old names has bred in some of its residents, if not contempt, indifference that is the mate of ignorance or carelessness.  
How many of us have ever stopped to reflect upon the singularly suggestive combination of names attached to the streets in that central portion of the city known as the "nine original squares"? They are not fanciful names but short, plain, solid names, very serious and dignified. They stand for facts.

Did it ever strike you, my reader, whether town-born or imported, that among these streets there is none named for Charles I. who whipped, mutilated and imprisoned Puritans? Or for his son, Charles II. a weak, worthless profligate? Or for James II. the promiscuous breaker, bigot and persecutor of all Protestants? But we have two streets that may be said to commemorate the re-establishment of Protestantism in England; Orange, suggesting the accession of William and Mary, and George, which may remind us of the accession of George I. after the Act of Settlement which had excluded Catholic claimants to the throne of Great Britain. Parallel with George street, and at a right angle with Orange street, is Crown, suggesting the Crown to which the colonists were loyal until George III. became too greedy in the matter of taxes. York street might suggest to the young student of history the Wars of the Roses in which the House of York took a leading part. As a matter of history, the name preserves for us the fact that the York families who joined the colony in October, 1638, were given the "west center square" of the town plot for their home lots. This was called the "Yorkshire quarter." The "out lands" of these settlers extended from what is now York street to beyond West river. Of the seven pillars of the church of God, two, John Funderburk and Thomas Fugitt were Yorkshire men.

Chapel street calls up the fact that, as Dissenters from the Established Church, the Puritans were wont to hold divine service in unpretentious chapels. Our colonists' first religious service in the new country was held under an oak tree. A few weeks later, a remarkable meeting was held in Robert Newman's "great barn," where, very formally and solemnly, they laid the foundations of their civil and religious polity. The first "meeting house" was built just in the centre of the market place—our Old Green, the heart, the life-centre of New Haven. This may have very little to do with Chapel street, but the name "Chapel" may keep in our memories the fact that the Puritan was opposed to ostentation and extravagance in religion, and suffered torture, exile, or death for his advocacy for simpler, purer forms of faith and worship, just as the Russian Stundist suffers to-day.

By the way, it is noticeable that in many towns and villages all through New England the principal street is usually "Main" street. A very practical sort of name, but more suggestive of water and gas than of early history. Main street does very well for Hartford, Middletown, and Westville, but New Haven is fortunate in having something less hackneyed.  
As for College street, it speaks of that respect for education which characterized our colonists. They brought a schoolmaster with them, and as soon as a room could be made ready school began. And a college would have been founded here much earlier than it was had it not been for the reasonable objections of the Massachusetts people who feared that the population of New England was not sufficient to support two colleges. The contribution of New Haven to Harvard college began in 1644, was kept up for many years. Of this contribution, which consisted of wheat and was called "college corn," Governor Eaton said: "It is a service to Christ, and may yield precious fruit to the colonies hereafter." When at last the first college building was erected here it stood on the Green facing College street, opposite the spot where "Old South College" arose some forty years later. At the first public Commencement held in New Haven, (the class of 1718 numbering 10) the college was "most solemnly named Yale College." Easy to see how that street got its name.

"Court" suggests, not the court of either Charles, abhorred by Puritans, but a magisterial court with all its dignities and severities. The fathers of our city established civil order as soon as possible under the circumstances, and "the seven pillars of the church" took upon themselves the administration of public affairs. And Court street, neither handsome nor spacious, though it may suggest the narrowness of these sincere and God-fearing magistrates, to this day reminds us of the terrors of the law and the punishment meted out to such evil-doers as are unfortunate enough to get caught.

Temple street, too, has a suggestive name—of religious worship, of the old Knights Templars, sworn to poverty and suppressed at last because they grew too rich—and of the law courts in the famous old temple in London. Now none of these things may have been in the minds of those who named Temple street, nevertheless, the word is rich in suggestions.  
It is a little odd to note that in New Haven Church and State run in parallel lines, thus never conflicting or "running into" each other. As a business street State street is most peculiar, as is entirely proper, according to its name. Yet Church street has some important business matters to attend to, it distributes our letters and provides literature free to an insatiable public. And it has many substantial residences of substantial people. Our colonists believed that the state should be governed

by the church, and at first the elective franchise was limited to church members. We have changed all that, but in New Haven secular and religious matters need not be opposed while church and state keep their harmonious course in parallel.

Outside the nine original squares we have also many suggestive names; Daventry, Lamberton, Goffe, Whalley, Dixwell, Hillhouse, Trumbull, Whitney, with others that make up an epitome of our history, if anyone has brains to enough to read it.

Why change any of the good, old names? Things antique are not necessarily moldy. And when names have become crystallized facts why need they be split up to please those who are ignorant of their value? We should not give up Church street. The decided angle Congress avenue makes with Church street clearly defines its boundary; the slighter angle at the junction of Church street and Whitney avenue sets the bounds over which neither ought to pass. Not that the name Whitney might not give some dignity to Congress avenue, but it is a rule that works only one way. And Church street does not need any borrowed honors. Possibly Congress avenue would like to seize upon Temple street. It joins Congress avenue at the same angle as does Church street, and runs a straighter course into Whitney avenue. The same argument that applies to Church street applies as well to Temple, save for the want of connection by a street car line. And if a continuous thoroughfare must be known by only one name, why should not Grand avenue lay claim to Elm street, Broadway, Whalley avenue and Frontal street, insisting that the road from Fair Haven East to Woodbridge should be known as Grand avenue? One proposition is no more ridiculous than the other. Now, may heaven help those people who, having eyes, see not, and having ears, hear not, and having minds consider not. Thus prayeth  
HILARY.

**DISMISSED.**  
"When I broached matrimony she dismissed the subject with a word."  
"What did she say?" "Yes"—Chicago Mail.

Proed Father—That is a sunset my daughter painted. She studied painting abroad, you know. Friend—Ah! that explains it. I never saw a sunset like that in this country.—Puck.

Kate—I cannot believe that Mr. Gay-boy is so bad a man. His wife says that others do not know him as she does. Harry—Yes, but then his wife doesn't know him as others do.—Boston Transcript.

Heardso—They say every hearty laugh adds a day to one's life. Saidso—That depends. I had at least a week kicked out of me for laughing at a man who fell in the mud.—Pearson's Weekly.

He—Perhaps you are aware that most of the great inventions of the world are conceived by men. She—Oh, they are driven to inventing. They haven't any hairpins to do things with.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Do you think a girl ought to learn to cook before she gets married?" said the practical man. "Yes," replied the dyspeptic friend. "Either that, or else she ought to be willing not to try."—Washington Star.

Landlady—Well, I must do something to keep the wolf from the door. Boarder—I don't know that it is altogether necessary. Let him come in and tackle one of your breakfasts, and I don't think he'll ever trouble you again.—Detroit Free Press.

**Pretty Finger Nails.**  
(From Harper's Young People)  
If you live in or near a city, and your nails have been neglected, pay a visit to a manicure, who will put them in order for you. The hard, horny cuticle which grows around the rim of the nail where it fits into the finger must be gently removed, and the manicure, first letting you soak the tips of your

fingers in perfumed tepid soap-suds, will push this way, and cut it off with her deft little sharp scissors. She will file your nails to a rounding and graceful shape, and will then polish them with emery dust and a china polish. A high polish and artificial coloring were formerly fashionable, but are not in vogue now.

You can do this for yourself just as well if you have a little manicure set on your dressing table. Always take pains to cut off the loose ends of skin called hang-nails, which give one's hands a very untidy appearance. Trim the nails evenly if you cannot use a file. Of course you never bite your nails. I have seen very little girls do it through nervousness, but you for whom I write are beyond so foolish a trick.

A little cold cream applied to the hands and nails before going to bed, and a pair of loose gloves worn during the night, will keep hands and nails smooth and white. Use the best toilet soap you can get for washing the hands and always dry them thoroughly.

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**  
THE OLD RELIABLE  
**SWEET CAPORAL**  
CIGARETTE  
Has stood the Test of Time  
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

**We Are Offering**  
Special Inducements  
IN PRICES OF  
**CHAMBER SUITES,**  
In order to make room for our spring purchases.  
**Now is the Time to Buy.**  
THE  
**BOWDITCH & PRUDEN CO.**  
104-106 Orange Street.

**CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, IDAHO,**  
AND ALL WESTERN PORTS.  
Select Excursions from Chicago Every Day.  
Via Chicago, Union Pacific, and Northwestern Line.  
SHORTEST ROUTE. LOWEST RATES.  
For handbooks, illustrated folders and detailed information address W. N. SMITH, N. E. Pass, Agent, Union Pacific Ry., 300 West Washington St., Boston, Mass.  
July 26th

**People From All Parts**  
Of the city and country visit our store daily to purchase the  
**Finest Tea Ever Sold at the Price in This City.**  
Elegant English Breakfast Tea, 35c lb., 3 lbs for \$1.00.  
Choice Formosa Oolong Tea, 35c lb., 3 lbs for \$1.00.  
Extra choice Japan Tea, 35c lb., 3 lbs for \$1.00.  
Choice Imperial Gunpowder Tea, 35c lb., 3 lbs for \$1.00.  
Headquarters for the finest grades of Coffees imported.  
**Goodwin's Tea & Coffee Store,**  
344 State Street,  
Yale National Bank Building

**PLAIN AS YOUR NOSE**  
That you can do better here on Spring Carpets and Furniture.  
Two stores packed with the best at lowest cost.  
That is the fact, not an expression.  
Cash or Very Easy Payments.  
**P. J. KELLY & CO.,**  
Grand Ave., Church St.

**F. M. BROWN & CO.**  
**GRAND CENTRAL SHOPPING EMPORIUM.**  
F. M. BROWN. D. S. GAMBLE.  
**F. M. BROWN & CO.**  
Do not let this  
**Shirt Chance**  
Like sunbeams pass away.  
Best shirts at 10c prices just last Saturday night.  
That is, this sale closes at 10 o'clock Saturday night.  
It closes because we will be out of shirts.  
Of course, we will have a new stock to begin the week with, but not at these prices.  
The prices will be lower for better shirts than elsewhere, but when we hold a shirt celebration we give the people something to celebrate over.  
The opportunity is yours. The shirts are here. The night-shirt, are here. Tie collars and cuffs are here.  
When other men are having their bosoms wrung-bosoms in shirts which cost 38c, let your bosom be wrung, too!  
Procrastination is the thief of good shirts at low prices.  
Here are some of the old favorites.  
Oread D. B. 35c. Elite, 47c. Our own R. S. 65c. Short Bosom 40c. Very Fine Short Bosom, 60c. University Pull Dr. 25c. White bodied, Pearly bosom, 50c. Seagull—laurelled, attached collars and cuffs, 50c. Night shirts, 80c. 35c and 67c. Besides if you own a first class shirt that cost you 10c or more we will reproduce it exactly for \$1.00.  
West Store, Main Floor  
Have you seen the  
**Sans Gene Veilings?**  
Here are some of the old favorites.  
Fancy Silk Net Grounds, with large oh silk dots.  
Butter color Veilings Applique Veilings and fancy Veilings.  
Tuxedo Veilings, 15-inch, with real chaille dot, black, brown, navy, white and white and black—stock price 60c yd., at 25c veil.  
Dreany Chiffon Veils are as dainty as a frost drift in the moonlight.  
West Store, Main Floor  
Embroidered in the four corners!  
Lovely Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c value, for 12 1/2c each.  
Silk, All Silk  
**Windsor Ties,**  
36 in. long, 4 1/2 in. wide, plain color, polka dots and fancy effects, 50c values for 12 1/2c each.  
West Store, Main Floor  
A handsome, shapely, 5-hook, Foster  
**Kid Glove,**  
couldn't look better if it cost a dollar, for 59c  
For one day, Saturday.  
Bargain Table, West Store  
**New Clothing**  
for Boys. Cut to fit, made to look well and built to stand hard usage at low prices.  
A few hints in the Browlie window.  
West Store, Second Floor  
**Cedar Camphor**  
or new moth destroyer, box, 17c  
Castilian Cream  
removes stains from paint, removes ink, grease, etc., actually removes ink—large bottle, 19c.  
100 doses Red Seal Sarsaparilla, 49c.  
This will not remove that "tired feeling" from people who were born lazy, but others will skip like lambs.  
With Hazel, plant. 18c  
Red and Cough Syrup, 12c  
Almond Soap, 50c  
West Store, Main Floor  
**F. M. Brown & Co.**

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